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LIST OF PREMIUMS,
To be awarded at the Third Annual Fair of Gran
  ville County Agricultural Society, to be held in
Henderson on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of
   October, 1857.
            Branch 1st---Live Stock.
                FIRST DIVISION.
           First Class-Thorough Bred.
1 For the best stallion over 4 years old, 2 " " 3 and under 4 years
    " the best colt over 2 and under 3 years old, 4
    " the best colt under 1 year old,
    " the best brood mare over 4 years old,
   " the best filly under 3 years old,
   As purity of blood is the chief point of distinc-
 tion in this class, a well authenticated pedigree must
 in every case accompany each animal.
                    Second Class.
   Horses not thorough bred will receive but half
 the above amount as second premium; but form
 size and action will be taken into consideration.
Third Class-Harness, Draft and Saddle Horses.
 1 For the best pair of match horses,
                 single harness horse,
                 saddle horse,
     " 2d "
     " the fastest trotting horse,
     " best lot of farm horses, not less than 3,
10 " heavy draft horse,
   In the class for harness, saddle and draft horses,
 form, size, durability, and kindness, are to be the
 chief points of merit.
          Fourth Class-Jacks and Jennets.
1 For the best jack over 4 years old,
                    " 2 and under 4 years old, 2
            " jennett over 4 years,
                 Fifth Class-Mules.
1 For the best pair of mules,
  " " single mule, 2
Rev. Josiah Crudup, J. M. Bullock, and J. H.
 Gooch, Awarding Committee.
               SECOND DIVISION.
                 First Class-Cattle.
1 For the best bull over 3 years old,
                  do
            " milch cow,
   " 2d " do do
            " heifer over 3 years old,
In this class purity of stock, size, form, quantity and quality of milk is to be taken into consideration.
             Second Class-Work Oxen.
1 For the best pair of work oxen,
   In this class, form, size and docility are to be the
 chief points of merit.
              Third Class-Fat Cattle.
1 For the best lot of fat cattle,
            " single ox, cow or heifer,
                THIRD DIVISION.
                First Class- Sheep.
                  IMPROVED STOCK.
1 For the best buck,
                lot of ewes,
            " pen of lambs, not less than 3,
                   and Class-Natives.
   Same premium as improved stock.
               FOURTH DIVISION.
1 For the best boar of any breed
                sow of any breed
               lot of pigs,
             " and largest killing hog,
                                                         5 "
 1 For the best pair of brahmas
                        shanghais,
                        cochins,
                        dorkings,
                         suma ra game
                        bantams.
                        china geese
                        turkeys,
                 half dozen guinea fowls,
                 and largest variety exhibited by
   William A. Harris, Arch. Davis, John S. Burwell,
 Awarding Committee.
             Branch 2d --- Agriculture.
                    First Class.
  1 For the best sample of wheat, not less than half
  2 For the best sample of corn, not less than half
     a bushel.
  3 For the best sample of leaf tobacco, not less than
  4 For the best sample of manufactured tobacco,
     not less than 5 pounds,
  5 For the best sample of cigars, one box,
                 sample of cotton, 10 lbs in seed,
                           oats in stalk,
                           peas, half bushel,
 10
                            sweet potatoes, bush. 1
                      not less than 5 varieties of
     field crop,
                      Irish potatoes, half bushel,
                      turnips,
15 "
                      beets,
16 "
                      carrots,
                       onions,
                      cabbage,
     " the greatest variety of the above products
     exhibited by one person,
     " the largest average product peracre of
     wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton, and mode
   Certificates to accompany the above products, sta-
 ting their yield per acre.
     Second Class-Food, Condiments, &c., &c.
1 For the best sample of pickled beef,
                        hams or sides,
               jar fresh butter, over 5 pounds,
               sample of honey, tallow candles,
     and soap, each,
               sample of wheat starch,
                          wheat bread, 2 loaves,
                          crackers,
                          preserves, pickles, jel-
     ies, jams, catsups, cordials, &c., each,
                " of the following dried fruits."
     viz: peaches, apples, pears, not less than
     one peck, cherries, grapes, figs, &c., &c.,
     not less than five pounds, each,
1 For the best sample of domestic wine, 1 bottle, 1
                                  cider, 1 "
            " and greatest variety, exhibited
     by one person
            Third Class-Horticulture.
1 For the best specimen of apples,
2 " " peaches,
   " the greatest variety of fruits exhibited
     by one person,
          Fourth Class-Fruit Trees, &c.
1 For the largest variety of apple trees,
                            peach
                            straw and raspherry
                      exhibited by one person
   Hon. A. W. Venable, William H. Robards, Henry
T. Watkins, Awarding Committee.
Branch 3d---Mechanics.
                    FIRST CLASS.
1 For the best plow of each kind,
3 " the largest variety of agricultural implements exhibited by one person,
                    Second Class.
   For the best 4 horse wagon,
          . 1
                                                         be responsible for any that may occur.
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	9 "	**	1 "	open "	THE KIN	
					Saddlery, &c	٠
	2 F		st set of	carriage buggy	harness,	
)	3 '		"	single bu	ggy harnes	8,
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1	6 4		set 2 h	orse wag	on harness,	
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4	9 4		"	russet les d sheep s	ather, 🔒 doz.	sides,
t	10			ass—Mac	A 40 (50 )	
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	3 "	**	wheat t	hresher,		
f	4 "	"	straw c	utter,		25
,	6 "	"	well pu	mp,		
	7 "	4.	corn sh			
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Table Ottoman 6 " 2d Embr'ed Handkerchief Chemezette,

White Embr'd Child's Dress, 16 " 2d White Embr'd Ladies Skirt, 20 For the largest variety of the above articles exhibited by one person,

Third Class-Paintings, &c. 1 For the best Oil Painting, Grecian ' Pastel " " Crayon or Pencil Drawing, 5 For largest variety exhibited by one person, William A. Eaton, R. A. Hamilton, Thomas J. Blacuall, Awarding Committee.

Branch Fifth .-- Essays. For the best essay on the cultivation of Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, J. J. Wyche, Rev. L. K. Wiley, Col. J. R. Har-

grove, Awarding Committee. All articles omitted on the list will be awarded discretionary premiums, in proportion to those named under the different heads. Hugh S. Hays, Thos. C. Hughes, G. S. B. Harris,

## REGULATIONS.

1. Upon the payment of the annual tax of one lollar, all members of the Granville County Agricultural Society will be presented with a badge of membership, and be required to wear the same

This badge will admit his wife and children under

2. By a resolution passed, persons from any county in the State, or from any other State, can become members of this Society, upon the same terms, and be entitled to all the privilegss of a citizen of the county. 3. The Fair Grounds will be opened for the recep-

tion of visitors at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday .-Price of admission, 25 cents, children and servants half price. Clergymen, Editors, Teachers and pu-pils of all charitable institutions, admitted free. 4. Agricultural Societies and Institutions from other counties or States, are invited to send delegates. Such delegates will be presented with a

complimentary badge of membership. 5. All Exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums, must become members of the Society, and they are earnestly requested to have their articles or animals entered at the Secretary's Office, in Reception Hall, at or before 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and no article or animal admitted after

Wednesday, to contend for the premiums. 6. All articles or animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached, with the number as entered at the Secretary's office; and exhibitors must, in all cases, procure their cards, before placing their

articles or animals on the Fair Ground. 7. Exhibitors are required to give attention to their animals on exhibition, and must bear the expense of feeding; provisions may be had on the grounds, at the market prices.

8. No premium will be paid on any article or animal placed on exhibition, if removed before the close of the Fair, without the consent of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

9. The judges will withhold premiuns on articles or animals, in their opinion not worthy; though there be no competition.

10. The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed, otherwise the society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal not

11. The awarding committees are requested to report themselves to the Chairman of the Executive Committee by Wednesday 10 o'clock A. M.; and any member finding it inconvenient to attend, will please inforn the Chairman a few days before the Fair. 12. The Chief Marshall with efficient aids will be on the grounds during the hours of exhibition to keep

order, and a diligent Police will attend at night to prevent accidents; though the Committee will not

13. The Marshalls are expected to appear on Horseback, and to report themselves to the Chairman at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, ready for

duty.

14. The track will be open every day during the Fair, for the trial of Harness and Saddle Horses.— The hours to be regulated by the Marshalls. 15. On Friday the list of premiums will be read out at the stand, and paid immediately at the Secretary's office; but no premium will be paid after the

expiration of three months. 16. A good band of music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition; and on Thursday at 11 o'clock, A. M. an Address will be

17. Chief Marshall, Dr. S. A. Williams; Aids, S. W. Kittrell and I. J. Young.

A. C. HARRIS, Secretary.

JAMAICA CALLS FOR THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY.—It would seem to require little intelligence to see that the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies has been a miserable failure. We have had many indications of late which tell us that this opinion is beginning to prevail where it may do some good. And the following extract from an article in the Jamaica Journal, brought by the latest arrival from that Island, June 11th, openly advocates the re-establishment of slave labor. Its meaning is plain

"What needs there to be better proof that slave labor is more profitable than free labor, than the example of Cuba? Look at the value of real estate there-compare it with that of freeholds in Jamaica. Why, the price paid for one single estate there is £800,000. This is the condition of Cuba under the slave system. Now, look at Jamaica under the free. What has been the result? Why, the price of real estate fell to nothing, after it could not be sold, and when a sale was made, the land was actually given away—the price paid for a freehold not more than equalling the value of its live and dead stock. Bear in mind, that previous to free labor, Jamaica was as prosperous as Cuba-land ruled high-estates flourished, and all the wide spread ruin we now see has been subsequent to emancipa-

This manner of thinking has doubtless been brought about by the increased demand for sugar and tropical products; indeed, the same paper says that attention has been directed to the cultivation of the

cane, by the high prices now ruling. This feeling has not been confined to individuals. There was a good deal of excitement among the people concerning the necessity for a supply of slave labor in some shape: and the Kingston Standard has been writing a series of editorials upon the subject. The Standard however prefers the Coolie system, and in its issue of the 11th of June, says:

"The inhabitants of Demerara have petitioned Parliament for laborers. They affirm that were population adequate to the agricultural capabilites of the colony, there is ecarcely a limit to the extent to which cotton might be produced; but they show that the present population is not more than adequate to the actual cultivation of the country; and that if cotton production to a large extent is to be entered upon, a large addition of laboring people is absolutely necessary."

He adds :- "If we had a million of souls in Jamaica, instead of some three hundred and fifty thousand, we believe that there is scarcely a limit to the value that might be ascribed to its productive industry. Manchester might be relieved of all dependence upon the Southern States of America."

In the same paper, of June 2d we find the following :- "It has been said, and truly said, that many of the estates that have been abandoned since 1838, were estates that, but for the existence of slavery when they were first settled, never would have been established at all. If we go to India and supply ourselves with Asiatic labor, an outcry is raised against the introduction of Pagan superstition and of starving indolence. If we claim to resort to Africa for a support of that labo. which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of our staples, and to the severity of our climate, we are stigmatized as little better than slave traders in dis guise."

On June 4th, the writer remarks :- " We all see how difficult it is to obtain a supply of labor in Jamaica. In point of fact, but for the fortuitous incidence of the late captured slave cargo, we have not received a single immigrant into the island for several years. We have positive evidence that Cuba is recruiting her population at the rate of from twenty thousand to thirty thousand per annum, and we know that the people thus recruite d are slaves, whose labor is compulsory, yet we allow this monstrous competi-

The Standard, of June: 1st, says :- The New York papers announce, on the authority of Messrs. Baring's circular, that a further rise of two shillings per cwt. had taken place in sugar, with a firm market. If England would insist on putting down the trade, Cuba would be harmless in this respect, but if she succeeds in procuring the seventy thousand slaves for which provision is known to have been already made, in the course of the present year, there can be no doubt that she may shortly exercise a very important influence on the sugar market."

How to Stop Table Turning .- In the course of its travels, table turning reached Munich, the capital of Bavaria. Leibig had, recently been established there as a professor of chemistry, the enlightened government of that kingd om having drawn him thither from Glessen. The experiment of table turning succeeded marvellously at first, good and intelligent people were amazed at the phenomenon, and fairly believed, either that spiritual forces were at work in the mahogany, or that some new physical power was unfolding itself. They naturally went to the great philospher to obtain his opinion. He simply said: "Place your hands under the table, and not on it." They did so, and no table, however light, though running on castors over the polished floor under the smallest impulsion, would budge a hair's breadth. The good people of Munich, again astonished at the facility with which they had deceived themselves, thanked Liebig for opening their eyes; for it is not the custom there to consult men of science on obscure subjects, and then abuse them if their opinions do not happen to coincide with the popular madness of the hour. The table turning has never troubled Munich since. The explanation, of course, was, that, when their hands were under the table, they could not push it without a concious effort, inasmuch as the force of gravitation was against them. And, as the table was an honest table it would not go.

RAILROAD CONVENTION .- A Convention was held at Winston on the 16th inst, to take into consideration the Charter granted by the last Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of a Railroad from High Point, via Salem, Winston, Germanton, and near Danbury, to the Virginia line; to take steps, if practicable, to secure the charter and build the Road: also to take into consideration the proposition to connect the proposed road with a road to commence at the Virginia line and run to Lynchburg, thereby making a direct and continuous route

to the North. Speeches, earnestly advocating the construction of the road, were made by Messrs. Patterson, Masten, Wilson and Starbuck, of Forsyth; Golding, and Joyce, of Stokes, and Ward of Virginia. Messrs. F. Fries, R. L. Patterson, J. Masten, Thos. J. Wilson, R. W. Wharton and D. H. Starbuck, of Forsyth, and R. D. Golding, J. M. Covington, Major Joseph Holderby, Wm. A. Lash and Wilson Fulton, of Stokes, were appointed a committee "to recommend the nesary steps to secure our present charter, and to correspond and consult with the friends of the proposed connection in Virginia; to collect all facts and and information relative to the proposed road, and report the same to a meeting of this Convention, to be held in Winston on Tuesday the 22d of Scptember next."

"Wont you take my word, sir, when I tell you I will call and liquidate your demand on Saturday morning next?" said a delinquent debtor to a dunning creditor with whom he had sharp words. "No, sir," replied the other, "I had rather you would keep your word."

A Sentiment.—The ladies—may their virtues exceed even the mag nitude of their skirts, and their faults be still smaller than their bonnets.

Why is a barrister like a man who passes sleepless nights? Because he lies first on one side then on the other, and is wide awake the whole time.

When is beer not beer? When its a "little tart."

[From the New York Day Book.] LETTER TO HON. ELI THAYER FROM A YA-ZOO SWAMPER. HEAD WATERS TADPOLE NAVIGATOR, YAZOO SWAMP, MISSISSIPPI, June 15.

HON. ELI THAYER-DEAR SIR :- Having seen a notice to the effect that you were forming a society with the avowed object of colonizing and renovating the worn out lands lying on the tide waters of Eastern Virginia; now, sir, the object of this communication is to invite you and your Yankee colonists to the more fertile lands lying on the Yazoo river, a description of which may not be unnecessary. The Yazoo river is a very small, narrow, muddy stream, of great length, and with as many bends, crooks, winds and twists, as are in a Yankee conscience, winding its way through one of the most fertile and productive regions of country in the world. Upon either side of the river lie immense bodies of uncleared lands, thickly set with a dense forest, in which you find trees of every description and of gigantic proportions. Underneath this growth you will find the tall, rank, blue cane growing as thick as the sins of a Yankee preacher. Intermingled with this you will find the vine and bamboo. So you see that in the summer months, when the forest is in thick foliage, there night holds her regal sway,

and unbridled nature reigns supreme. The spontaneous productions are such as to conduce to the comfort of and happiness of every Yankee. Among the most choice are alligators, turtles, buffalo gnats, mosquitoes, and other delicacies sufficiently inviting to tickle the most fastidious appetite of the most dainty Yankee. On the cultivated lands grow to perfection, string beans, onions and 'pumpkins;" the latter grow to a fabulous size, one being sufficiently large to house Eli Thayer and his colonists the first winter, and feed them some. You need not fear the attacks of mosquitoes, as it is well known that the blood of the Yankees on the coast, from the river St. Johns to Cape Cod, has become so thin and poor, from severe cold, hunger and ague fever, that the mosquito would starve to death in the vain endeavor to draw nourishment from the blood of the Yankee; while, on the other hand, the Yankee would fatten on the swamp malaria, and live for

Now, this portion of the Yazoo Swamp is not adapted to either white folks, niggers, or mules, and we presume it would therefore be a fine country to grow string beans, onions, "pumpkins" and Yankees.

Should you conclude to come, you must accede to the following propositions: 1. You must leave your kind of morals in the land of steady habits, as we do not tolerate Kallochism

2. You must not color and trim the leaves off the pumpkin vines and sell them for baling rope. 3. You must not defraud, cheat, swindle or cor-

4. On your entrance into the State, you and all your Yankee colonists must take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as we do not tolcrate treason here.

In using the term Yankee, in this communication, we mean to apply it to that species of the human race who foster in their hearts lying, hypocrisy, deceit and treason, the British loving Yankee, and not the law-abiding, national men at the North. Your obedient servant, YAZOO SWAMPER.

A very large proportion of the Democratic papers of the South do not agree wholly with Governor Walker's course in Kansas. What they dislike they | the pleasures of social life-surrounded by piles of openly condemn. In doing so they are right. In doing otherwise they would be wrong. An attempt at censuring, proscribing or gagging such papers, would be a ridiculous failure. They are the true representatives of the Southern Democratic feeling, because they are the independent exponents of Democratic principle. They give to a Democratic Administration its best and most efficient support, because unbought and free; and because given, not merely of course, but in testimony of a genuine, living ap-

The day of mere hacks is over, we trust-the day of this man's organ or that man's organ has closed, or nearly so. The day in which Editors worthy of their vocation, would consent to have their course controlled by this or that influence, or swerved to conform to the aberrations of men in or out of pow; er, we hope never more to see. Any attempt at organic denunciation or proscription of Democratic papers because of the expression of true Democratic sentiments, must result in ridiculous failure, and will be tried on only by the weak-minded or inconsid-

proval, and known to be so given.

The independent Democratic papers of the South give a cordial and hearty support to Mr. Buchanan's Administration, because they believe it to be right in the main. They would be unfaithful to their trust if they followed it one step farther than they believe it so to be. We are sorry to see some of our Demo-cratic contemporaries delivering themselvs of diatribes against the Georgia Democracy, because they cannot agree with the right of Gov. Walker to constitute himself a partizan of Free Soil by arguring the question of the institutions of Kansas and deciding against the South, so far as his official judgment goes. The Georgians are right in disapproving of Mr. Walker's course. Whether the mode and manner in which their disapproval is expressed be the best or not, is a matter we do not care to discuss. No good is to be done by finding fault with the majority of the Democracy of the South by whom Walker's

course is condemned.

The Washington Union of yesterday, has quite a lengthy article on this subject. It acknowledges that nearly the whole Southern press is opposed to certain features in Mr. Walker's Inaugural address. Does this mean nothing? Are those presses and their conductors factionists, or are they not-with some exceptions, we admit-among the truest and most conservative papers in the Union? Will it do to class Mississippi and Georgia as mere factionists, and throw back in their teeth the charge of disorganization .-Not quite, we think. If the Southern Democratic presses and conventions are mistaken in their views, they are open to conviction, but cannot be moved by denunciation. They all give and still give to the administration a cordial support-they would not willingly differ from or denounce any of the acts of that administration, or of any of its agents. They are the creators, not the creatures of the administration. They placed it in power, and by doing so, pledged themselves to sustain it in every fair and proper manner. They worked for it as the nearest representative of their views-as the best agency through which to secure and perpetuate the rights of all. They did not establish it as a dictator, and we have no sort of idea that Mr. Buchanan ever dreamed of sustaining any such relation or occupying any such position as some weak and indiscreet followers would wish to place him in. It is those who attempt to place him in this false position whose course really tends to disturb the harmony of the Democratic party, and excite a spirit of hostility between its different portions.

Wilmigton Journal.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING-HOOPS MELTED.-Sabbath before last a violent thunder storm passed over New Jersey. At Jamesburg, near Amboy, the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian Church was holding its meeting in the afternoon, when the fluid struck the building. It entered the roof, making only a small hole, and descended by the chandalier to the centre of the church, where it exploded .-Quite a number of adults, as well as children, were strated by it, and their clothes burnt. Yet no fatal results followed, although some hours, and even days, followed before perfect restoration took place. But the remarkable feature of it remains to be told, and this is given by a clergyman who received it from one present. It is stated that the ladies who wore brass hoops in their dresses were uninjured, but the hoops themselves were melted! The electric fluid was thus diffused, and perhaps lives saved, by this novel species of conductor.

N. Y. Evangelist.

THE GREAT HOLLAND REMEDY !- BORHAVE'S HOL-LAND BITTERS.—Persons subject to nervous or sick headache, will find in Boerhave's Holland Bitters a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. It soothes the throbbing head, corrects acidity of the stomach, assists digestion, and creates a healthy appetite. It is, without doubt, a most delightful preparation and an effectual remedy. The fact that it is now a very popular medicine throughout the Holland settlements in Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, speaks much in its favor. See advertisement in another column.

MIS-STATING THE CASE. The enemies of a man and his party are prone to depreciate their characters, either by false insinuations or actual misrepresentations, whenever oppor-Kanses and the affairs of that territory are receiving a great deal of attention from the press of the country. Many are disposed to censure Gov. Walker for his course since his advent into the territory, and we admit that his conduct deserves condemnation,

but then we think it unfair to accuse him of entertaining unfriendly feelings for the South, or to abuse the President in view of the prospect that Kansas will be a free State. Kansas will not be a free or slave State in consequence of any course adopted by Mr. Buchanan, or Walker either, for the question must be decided by the actual residents of the territory in the manner prescribed by Congress. If a majority of the people are for slavery, nothing can or will prevent it from becoming a permanent institution of the territory, and so vice versa.

Now, to say that Kansas is lost to the South, by

the bad management of the Administration, is seeking to make an impression not in the least justified by the facts of the case, and those who so charge know better; but by so doing they hope to make a little capital for their party. They cannot point to a single act of the Administration that is susceptible of censure in this affair. Mr. Buchanan desires that the matter should be settled by the inhabitants of the territory themselves. And certainly we of the South ought to be satisfied with that course. We must be, or abandon our position as States' Rights men and follow the example of abolitionists by interfering with the privileges and rights of others. But we do not believe that 'Kansas is lost to the South, unless the pro-slavery strength in the territory has been exaggerated. If our friends possessed the power and numbers at one time as represented, what has become of them? The President has done nothing to drive them off. All the slave strength that Walker found in the territory is there still, and if it was powerful then it is powerful now. If there was a majority of free-soilers in the territory when Walker went there, and they make it a free State, how can he be justly blamed? He could not make t otherwise, unless he were to set about importing

voters, which he has no right to do. The hue and cry of the opposition against the democracy, because, as they seem to think, Kansas is likely to apply for admission into the Union with an anti-slavery Constitution, is hypocritical, and raised for the purpose of making political capital. Mr. Buchanan is too well known to the people of

the South as one of her consistent friends, to be injured by the mis statements of the opposition. And his record justifies the confidence southern men have always placed in him. If Walker has exceeded his instructions and

truckled to free soilism, he should be recalled, which we think the President will do if such proves to be Char. Democrat. the case. EDITOR'S LIFE. - Readers rejoice, shout hallelujahs!

that you are not an editor; and let me conjure you, implore you never to have any control of a printing office, or be in anywise connected with it, if by it, and it alone, you expect to gain your daily bread. If Job, in the bitterness of his grief, had have exclaimed, oh! that mine enemy were an editor, he would have imprecated a heavy curse. Laborious, vexatious and poorly requited are the labors of that man who presides over the destinies of a newspaper. Ensconsed in his office from early morn till dewy eve, shut in from the pure air of heaven-debarre'l exchanges, redolent with the brains of other poor devils like himself-a quire of foolscap before him, with pen, ink and scissors handy, he drages out a brief existence in compiling for his reraders' pleasure and enlightement, his own and other is thoughts. Nothing must escape his eye or per, every item of news at home or abroad, it is exp' cted he will duly chronicle. His readers are nunerous, and as many men have many mincls, he must clip and write, and write and clip with a view to all-portryf or this one, politics for that one, murders, religious items, horrible disasters, ship wrecks marriages, deaths, births, markets, foreign items, local news, and the d--I knows what all for others. An unlucky paragraph, a wrongly constructed sentence in his leader, a supposed plagiarism and its way into his columns, or his local, being short of items, he manufactures something to fill out with, which proves disasteful to some gentleman with a fastidious taste, or who has been sold perhaps, by said item, and the editor is started from his labors "until his hair, like the quils of the fretful porcupine, stands on end," with those on inous words uttered in a manner not to be mistaken, "stop my paper." Ah! who can picture the despair of the editor, as he turns, with his head throbbing to almost bursting with the task it has been seeking to accomplish, and says to his clerk, stop Mr. So and So's paper.

Again he hears some thick headed nincompoons who could not indite a single sentence grammatically or some stupid loafer, making remarks about typographical errors. The anguish of a man startled from his sleep at the hour of midnight, with that fearful cry, "fire," and who rushing out discovers 'tis his own dwelling, is nothing in comparison to the daily

anguish experienced by an editor. Reader, pray that you may never be an editor. But should you be so unlucky, notwithstanding your prayers, you will assuredly curse the day and the hour that made you one.

Newberry Rising Sun.

LIVING BRITISH AUTHORS.—Leigh Hunt is not, as s often thought, the oldest author living. Henry Hallam is six years, Walter Savage Landor is nine years, Thomas Dick is twelve years, and John Wilson Crocker is not less than fourteen years older than he. Of younger authors, who were born in the last century, twenty-six or twenty-seven are still living. Among them are Cyrus Redding, born in 1785; Croly, born in 1786; C. W. Dilke and J. P. Collier, both born in 1789; Charles Knight, born in 1790; Dean Milman, born in 1791; Allison, born in 1795; John Clare, born in 1793; Grote, born in 1794; Carlyle, born in 1895; William Howitt, born in 1796; Albany Fonblanque, born in 1797; Reverend A. Dice and Carleton, the novelist, both in 1798; and George L. Craik, born in 1799. The birth years of a few younger living literary celebrities are as follows; William Chambers, Samuel Carter Hall, G. P. R. James, Samuel Lover, and Thomas 3. Macaulay were born all in the year 1800. Thos. Aird, Douglas Jerrold, Robert Chambers, and Sergeant Kinglake in 1802; T. K. Hervey in 1804, Disraeli, Sir E. B. Lytton, and Harrison Ainsworth in 1805; Chas. Lever in 1806; Samuel Warren in 1807; Mary Cowden, Clarke, Thomas Miller, and Richard Moncton Milnes in 1809; P. H. Gosse, Thornton Hunt, and Tennyson, in 1810; Thackeray, Supper, and Charles Dickens. in 1811; Robert Browning, Charles Mackay, and John Foster, in 1812; Robert Fortune and Professor Aytom in 1813; Phillip James Bailey, Shirley Brooks, and W. H. Russel in 1816; G. H. Lewis in 1817; Captain Mayne Reed and Francis Brown in 1818; Charles Kingsley, John Ruskin, and Westland Martson in 1815; Hepworth Dixon and George Dawson in 1821; Matthew Arnold and James Grant in 1822; David Mason and Coventry in 1823; Sydney Dobell, (Sydney Yendys,) in 1824; Wilkie Collins in 1825; James Hannay in 1827; Gerald Massey in 1828; and Alexander Smith

GETTING SCARED .- The friends of Mr. Smith are then threw him up seven feet in the air, and of guine as they were immediately af ter the action of the Winton Convention. Then they would not begin to be satisfied with less than filve hundred majority in the District. Now however, they have discovered that it is going to be a very close contest. Whence this cooling down?-Surely you are not going to give up the contest one one month before the election! The fact is that you are so badly scared that the services of Johnuy Pool have been called into requisition. While Dr. Shaw and Mr. Smith are fulfiling their regular appointments in Gates, this champion of Know Nothingism is stumping it in Hertford. If Mr. Smith can't take care of his own county, what in the world is he gong to do with the District? "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" Where's Rayner and the Pope's nuncio!-Can't these political spirits he called from the misty Williamston Banner.

Malice, the dirty road on which revenge travels. Why should the male sex avoid the letter A?-Because it makes men mean.

If a woman would have the world respect her husband, she must set the example.

What Makes A Man?-This question is very effectua lly and poetically answered in the following

Not numerous years, nor lengthened life, Not L retty children and a wife: Not pin. s and canes and fancy rings,
Nor any such like trumpery things;
Not pipe, agar nor bottled wine,
Nor liberty with kings to dine;
Nor coat, no. boots, nor yet a hat,
A dandy vest or trim cravat;
Not bouses, lan d or golden ore,
Nor all the wor. I's wealth laid in store;
Not Me Per Sir nor Source Not Mr., Rev., Sir nor Squire, Not Mr., kev., Sir nor Squire,
With titles that the memory tire;
Not ancestry, traced back to will.
Who went from Norm andy to kill;
Not Latin, Greek nor hebrew lore,
Nor thousand volumes rumbled o'er;
Not judge's robe, nor may 'r's mace;
These all united never can
Avail to make a rigide man Avail to make a sirgle man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind, Full of affection of its kind; A spirit firm, erect and free,
That never basely bends a knee;
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chain, for small or great;
That truly speaks from God mithin,
And never makes a league with sin;
That That snaps the fetters despots make, And loves the truth for its own sake; That worships God, and him alone, And bows nowhere but at his throne; That trembles at no tyrant's nod : A soul that fears no one but God; And thus can smile at curse or ban;— That is the soul that makes the man.

Moving Away -- We have often wondered v hy people, who were well situated in North Carolina, and n easy circumstances, should break up, leave their relations, old friends and neighbors, and move, off to the West. Some of the lands in North Caro in a are as good as any in the world-produce as rate h cotton, corn, &c., with convenient and good. ur. arkets. Especially does this remark apply to the so il in our immediate section. The other day a fr end who was speaking of the great advance in the price of lands about here within the last few y ears, stated that he knew land that had been were ared one hundred years which would produce as well now as any land in the West, East, North or South. It does seem strange that farmers should think of emigrating when they have so many ad antages here, with health and comforts which they never regain in their new homes.

Suppose certain tracts of 'and in some of the new States do produce a little, more than ours, there are disadvantages connected with it which far out-number the advantages. No irkets are not as convenient, prices are not as good, and the privations are ten times greater.

We saw a man ry ently who tried the experiment of moving off. He told us that he was in moderate circumstances, ma' sing enough for his family, always having a little to sell, and enjoyed good health; but that he became charmed with the glowing accounts of the product veness of the soil of some south-western State. He sold out and took up his line of march for s "better land." Said he, "I have come back and intend to buy my old farm again-I have lost by 'Jie operation two thousand dollars-and if I can receiver fom the false step I made, I will never leave good old North Carolina again unless carried off 'yy force." Himself and family had been sick ner arly all the time they were gone, and when we lest saw him he was searching for a doctor to erad. rate the disease he had contracted during his peregrinations. So it is with hundreds of others.

Char. Democrat.

WHY DO NOT NEGROES MAKE THEIR HOMES AMONG THE ABOUTIONISTS.-The following extract, which we toke from an article in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Contains an idea worth looking after:

"There is a remarkable and very suggestive fact in regard to the negro emigration into this State. It is this: Of the twenty-five thousand free negroes in the State, the vast majority reside in counties where there are very few Abolitionists, and which have been chiefly settled by emigrants from the Southern States. These negroes appear to have a great dread of the Abolition counties-they give them a wide berth. Thus for example, Ashtabula has a negro population of forty-three, Geauga of seven, Trumbull sixty-tive. The other counties on the lake have a proportionate number of negroes These counties are settled almost exclusively by New England emigrants. On the other hand, Ross county, a Virginia settlement, has one thousand nine hundred and six negroes: Gallia has one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight, and Hamilton county

has over four thousand. "In these counties the negro is regarded as an inferior, socially and politically, and the Abolitionist has but a slight hold. What is the cause of this striking discrepancy? Is it that the negro feels and knows his inferiority, and na turally attaches himself to the population which is disposed to regard him as an inferior? or is it that the whites in the lake shore counties are Aboli tionists from an ignorance of the real character of the negro? Certainly there is no better mode of curing a neighborhood of Abolitionism than by inflicting on them a colony of free negroes. The only way in which Giddings can ever be defeated will be by a few more such philanthropic efforts as those of Colonel Mendenhall, n settling a few hundred North Carolina or Kentucky negroes in Ashtabula. If our Southern friends will send us their surplus 1 tegro population, let them provide that they may be located among their kind and generous friends in the Western Reserve. Such earnest philanthropy as they profess ought not to

be "wasted on the desert air." THE LATE DOUGLAS JERROLD.—The remains of the late Douglas Jerrold were interred on Monday, the 14th ult., at Norwood Cemetry, London. The arrangements were uncestentatious, but every mark of respect was paid to the deceased. There were present, in addition to the members of the family of the deceased, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Moncton Milnes, M. P., Sir John Paxton, M. P., Mr. John Forster, Mr. H. Dixon, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. W. M. Thackery, Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. B. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Buxton, the celebrated comedian, and a host of other distinguished

literary gentlemen. The public will learn with deep regret that Mr. Jerrold has died without leaving a single sixpence to his family. Under these circumstances, a committee of his principal friends has been formed, for the purpose of raising a fund for the support of his wife and family. With the view of promoting this object, Mr. Charles Dickens is to superintend a series of literary dramatic performa ices by an amateur companylof ladies and gentlemen. Among the former the lisses Dickens will appear. The lessees of various theatres are each to devote a night to the same benevolent object; while Mr. Thackery is to give, as his contribution to the fund, the proceeds of one of the nights of his lectures; and Mr. Russell (the Times correspondent) will deliver one of his Crimean lectures for the same purpose. These plans will be immediately carried out, while the death of Mr. Jerrold is yet fresh in the public memory.

Christopher Noble clung on to the rear portion of car on the Great Western Railroad last Tuesday, in such a manner as to be concealed from sight; and, while the train was going at full speed, let go his hold and got off, intending to proceed to his house close by. The consequences may be anticipated He fell on his head; the momentum of the train reaching the ground he was thrown up a second time; the body was then hurled a distance of 10 less than forty-one feet from the spot where be first fell, and he was picked up dead. Cincinnati Gazette.

Liverpool (England) Mercury

To make a brilliant stucco whitewash for all build ings, inside and out, take clean lumps of well-burn! lime, slaked; add one-forth pound of whiting of burnt alum, pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rye flour, made into a thin and we boiled paste, and one pound of the cleanest glue dissolved as cabinet-makers do. This may be put of cold within doors, but not outside. It will be s brilliant as plaster of Paris, and retain the bright ness for many years.

KALLOCH AND BRIGHAN YOUNG.—Rev. Mr. Kalloch preached in Rockland, Me., on Sunday last. The crowded condition of the church is cited as evidence of the confidence with which the citizens regard Mr. K.

If Brigham Young had occupied the pulpit in the place of Mr. Kalloch, the crowd, we suspect, would have been still larger.